

## CLAIMS

1. The use of an angiotonin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotonin molecule in the manufacture of a vaccine for vaccinating a subject with or at risk of an angiogenesis-related disease or disorder.  
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2. A method for treating a subject with or at risk of an angiogenesis-related disease or disorder, the method comprising the step of vaccinating the subject using a vaccine comprising an angiotonin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotonin molecule.  
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3. The use or method of claim 1 or 2 wherein the angiogenesis-related disease or disorder is cancer, a solid tumour, hemangioma, ocular neovascularisation, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory conditions (such as psoriasis, chronic inflammation of the intestines, asthma) or endometriosis.  
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4. A vaccine effective against blood vessel formation, comprising an effective amount of an angiotonin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotonin molecule.  
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5. A method of eliciting an immune response against angiotonin by administering a vaccine comprising an angiotonin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotonin molecule to a human.  
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6. The use, method or vaccine according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the angiotonin molecule is full length human angiotonin.
7. The use, method or vaccine according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the angiotonin molecule is a fragment of human angiotonin.  
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8. The use, method or vaccine according to claim 7 wherein the fragment of human angiomotin is a fragment of 9, 10, 11 or 12 amino acids in length.

5 9. The use, method or vaccine according to claim 8 wherein the fragment is a fragment as listed in Table 1.

10. The use, method or vaccine of any of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine further comprises as antigen a tumour antigen and/or a angiogenic factor and/or one or more antibodies against a tumor antigen or antigenic factor.

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11. The use, method or vaccine of any one of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine further comprises an immunostimulatory molecule.

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12. The use, method or vaccine of claim 11 wherein the immunostimulatory molecule is a cytokine or polynucleotide encoding a cytokine.

13. The use, method or vaccine of any one of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine comprises a cell or cell extract.

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14. The use, method or vaccine of claim 13 wherein the cell is an antigen presenting cell which is loaded with the angiomotin molecule or transfected with polynucleotide that encodes an angiomotin molecule.

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15. The use, method or vaccine of claim 13 wherein the cell is a tumour cell expressing angiomotin or an endothelial cell expressing angiomotin.

16. The use or method of any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 to 10 wherein the vaccine is administered to the patient by *ex vivo* administration of the vaccine to cells from the patient, followed by transfer of stimulated immune cells back into the patient.

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17. A method of generating an immune response against angiomotin in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of (i) stimulating *ex vivo* immune cells

collected from the mammal with an angiomotin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiomotin molecule, (ii) transferring the stimulated immune cells back into the mammal, such that transfer of the cells back into the said mammal generates an immune response against angiomotin.

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18. Use of an angiomotin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiomotin molecule in the manufacture of a medicament for generating an immune response against angiomotin in a mammal using a method comprising the steps of (i) stimulating ex vivo immune cells collected from the mammal with the medicament, (ii) transferring the stimulated immune cells back into the mammal, such that transfer of the cells back into the said mammal generates an immune response against angiomotin.

19. The method of claim 17 or use of claim 18 wherein the mammal is a human.

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20. The method of claim of 17 or 19 or use of claim 18 or 19 wherein the elicited immune response serves prophylactically or therapeutically to inhibit the onset or progress of an angiogenesis-related disease.

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21. The method of any one of claims 17, 19 or 20 or use of any one of claims 18 to 20 wherein the elicited immune response serves to prophylactically or therapeutically inhibit the onset or progress of a malignant disease.